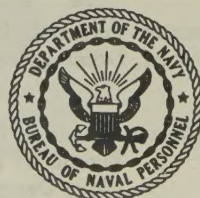


NAVY CHAPLAINS BULLETIN

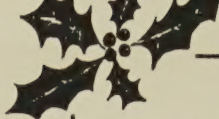
WINTER 1956



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NAVY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS

CHRISTMAS 1956

Several months ago it was our privilege to make an extensive tour through most of the NATO countries. Traveling in distant lands, experiencing alien scenes and strange customs, one soon discovers that there is nothing in all the world so fine and wonderful and precious as the simple and familiar things.

As we approach another Christmas Season, I am thinking not only of our Chaplains but of many of our Navy personnel who will be manning ships and bases far removed from their homes and loved ones. For them, as for all of us, there is a natural desire for a reunion with loved ones and the familiar scenes of home.

However, here at the dawn of another Christmas I am also thinking of the cause that took them away from home. After all, what is the meaning of the many intricate strategies and commitments of the free nations of the world if they are not for the reestablishment and preservation of the simple and innocent things of life?

Today millions of us are locked in a struggle of conflicting ideologies. Why? In defense of a policy, a party, or a leader? No, a home, any home where there is a child to love, to plan for, to defend. That is the real object of our imposing strategies and our impressive manifestos for peace.

The Wise Men found that their star-led journey ended at a Manger and a Babe. This is far more than an event in history. It is Heaven's way of saying that the wise men of this world must find God, not in the distant stars but in simple loving and giving... in the offering of their lives as a gift to a cause that will make secure and permanent the eternal values of life.

E. B. HARP, JR.
Chief of Chaplains



NAVY CHAPLAINS' BULLETIN

Published quarterly by the Chaplains Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, as a source of information and inspiration to all Navy Chaplains.

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Chief of Chaplains, Pers J
Director of Chaplains Division, Pers J1

★ ★ ★

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Head, Reserve Section, Pers J122

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Our Cover: Christmas is a time for man and their families to worship their God. Ronald Krueger (YN3) and his wife and son, 18 months, hold hymnal.





Among those taking part in two-week seminar for Navy chaplains at San Diego Naval Training Center Aug. 13-23 were, left to right: the Rev. James Vanderveldt, professor of psychology at Catholic University, Washington, D.C.; Captain Walter F. Mahler, senior chaplain, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego; Captain R.C. Hohenstein, senior chaplain, San Diego NTC; Dr. R.G. Foster, director of the marriage and counseling program, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas; Captain H.W. Howe, 11th Naval District chaplain; Lt. Cdr. Frank Garrett, director of training, Chief of Chaplains' Office, Washington, D.C.; CDR E.H. Rickel, ass't district chaplain, 11th Naval District.

PILOT SEMINARS SCORE SUCCESS

Chaplain Francis L. Garrett, Pers J-14

The pilot program of seminars in professional subjects for active duty chaplains was concluded at Norfolk in September.

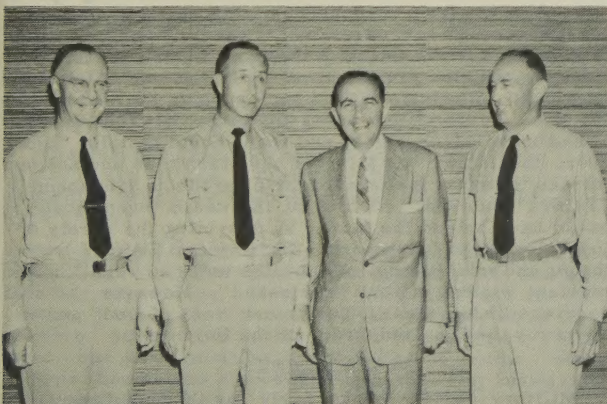
Two hundred and thirteen chaplains, or 26% of the Corps, attended either the Counseling Seminars in San Diego or the Homiletics Seminars in Norfolk. Such a large attendance, particularly on the part of chaplains stationed hundreds of miles distant, speaks eloquently of the sense of need for continued training and inspiration in these professional areas of our calling. This hearty response to the program is now being utilized as a powerful argument for the permanent adoption of this program by the Corps.

Individual critiques, received from the chaplains who attended, reveal a unanimous approval of such a program of training. Each of the sessions developed into periods during which a wide-open exchange of questions and attitudes between the instructor and chaplains was not only

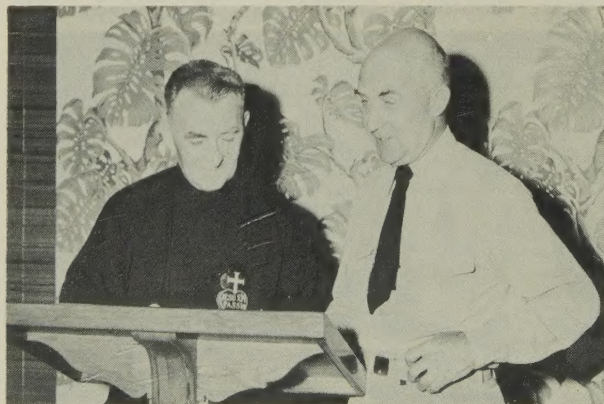
possible but inevitable. This free and informal atmosphere added greatly to the total impact of the seminars upon those in attendance.

The instructors for these initial seminars lived up to the most optimistic expectations. The chaplains at San Diego showered high praise on Dr. Foster and Father Vanderveldt for their dynamic leadership in a sharply focused consideration of the chaplain's role as counselor. Chaplains attending the Homiletics Seminars at Norfolk encountered two men with not only an outstanding grasp of fundamental homiletic principles but with a ready application of their principles to the preaching environment of Navy Chaplains. Dr. MacLennan and Father Duffy presided over extremely stimulating seminar sessions.

The basic policies governing these Seminars are that they will be restricted to purely professional subjects and that leadership will be drawn from the ranks of outstanding teachers in various seminaries and universities.



Protestant Seminar leader in Norfolk, Va. (10-21 Sep), Dr. David A. MacLennan, with (left to right) CDR A.R. Cook, Force Chaplain, COMAIRLANT, CAPT R.E. Bishop, Fleet Chaplain, Atlantic Fleet, and CAPT A.O. Martin, Force Chaplain, FMFLant.



Discussing the topics of the Catholic Chaplains East Coast Seminar, August 1956 at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va. are the Rev. Alfred Duffey, Congregation of Passion, St. Michaels Monastery, Union City, N.J. and RADM Rosso, The Assistant Director of the Chaplains Division.

Chaplain Corps Historian Retiring

By Chaplain Calvin Elliott

On the 31st of July 1956, Captain Clifford M. Drury, CHC, USNR, closed the covers of the next two volumes of the History of the U.S. Navy Chaplain Corps. Yet to be published, volumes V and VI will bring the official history up to the present day, a span of 182 years. Scheduled to retire in 1957, Chaplain Drury felt that it was time to close out his pioneering task in the preparation and writing of the Corps.

THE BEGINNING

His entry into this task took place in 1943 most innocently. He was on duty at Mare Island in California when a letter arrived from Chief of Chaplains, Robert D. Workman, which was seeking advice. The letter asked Chaplain Drury what he thought should be the general outline for a Chaplain Corps History. It went on to say "...it will be necessary to search the records of the older chaplains as well as to keep up with the exploits of our present chaplains in their duty around the world.... I shall be interested to get your reaction concerning this project. You have had experience in teaching history and in writing biographies. Therefore, I come to you in the hope that you will be able to give me the opinion of one who knows the problem concerning the preparation of such a work."

IPSO FACTO

Chaplain Drury was unaware of the order which Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had issued in 1943 directing all departments and ships to establish an historian in their areas. Chaplain Drury replied with his customary thoroughness to Chaplain Workman on the 9th of February 1944. He outlined what he considered to be necessary as to the division of volumes, biographies and narrative for such a history. That did it. On the 15th of February Chaplain Drury received orders to report to PRNC in Washington, D.C. He was to carry on the work as District Chaplain as well as to begin work on the official Chaplain Corps History.

That opened the period which closed last July - 12 years in connection with the History project. For about one year, July 1945 to July 1946, Chaplain Drury was able to give full time to the work. After his release from full time duty on 1 July 1946, he has spent from two weeks to three months each year in Washington working on the history. Four volumes have now been published by the Government Printing Office and two more are in the process of preparation.

CHAPLAIN PAUL SANDERS

Since Chaplain Drury is approaching retirement in



CAPT Clifford M. Drury, CHC, USNR, discusses the history with the new historian LCDR Paul S. Sanders, CHC, USNR. CAPT Drury expects to retire in 1957.

1957, the Chaplains Division called upon another chaplain to take over the historical task. Chaplain Paul Sanders, a Professor of History in Amherst College and one who has served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict, has worked with Chaplain Drury in the summer of 1955 and again in July of 1956. He will assume the official role as Corps historian.

A SKETCH

To portray the life of Chaplain Drury would in itself require many pages since his exploits, travels, discoveries of historical lore have taken him around the world and created great renown for him. His love for the things of God's creation is well shown by an early experience in his life.

Back when historians are born, young Clifford Drury lived with his parents on a farm in Early, Iowa. Work was the necessity of existence. Luxuries of any type were unknown. Things such as books were not even considered in the few light moments of the family seasons. But Clifford had been touched by the muse of history and thirst for learning. In spite of insurmountable odds, he began his long but successful trek to self education by staking out several laying hens all safely from his strict father's discovery. Each week, when it was his task to drive the buckboard into town for supplies, he would hide his hen's eggs in the grain sacks. Neighbors bought the eggs and the resultant money was soon turned into books. He received for each dozen eggs, five cents.

THE ROAD UP

His self education grew apace with his age as the family moved about. He earned his BA degree from Buena Vista College in 1918 (which also awarded him a DD in 1941). On March 19, 1922 Clifford Drury was ordained a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church (USA) in San Francisco. After serving several pastorates he became Professor of Church History and Missions at the San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, which position he currently fills.

RESPECT FOR DIVINE AUTHORITY

Although one gains the impression that he is without worry or fear (and many a younger man working with him can hardly keep up with his tireless exuberant pace), an incident in his early life shows his deep rooted respect for authority and the awfulness of God. Back on the farm one day young Clifford was directed by his father to hitch up the team to the wagon. Maneuvering a lively pair of horses onto the traces is an attention-demanding operation. Also in a farm yard the insatiable chickens and pigs, constantly on the search for food, swarm underfoot. Clifford had his hands full with the team when a particularly gluttonous piglet parked himself behind one of the wagon wheels. The team reared back pushing the wheel over the pig. Terror filled young Clifford. His father whom he had been trained to obey and fear should be told. However, the father was a frugal and stern man and not one for wasting any of the hard fought for products of husbandry. Clifford could not tell him of the death, even though it would have helped the family by providing the rarely enjoyed luxury of fresh pork. So, in fear, Clifford buried the pig and said nothing. He smiles today in recalling the incident wishing he had "confessed". However, he still carries with him the Old Testament "fear of God" and respect for the Law and Order of the Universe.

A SOLDIER!

Military service began early for Clifford Drury. In 1918 he was a Private in the U.S. Army. He likes to recall the diabolical connection he had before being ordained and becoming a Chaplain. He was in the chemical warfare research section. However, the Navy won him over and in 1933 he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Reserve Chaplain Corps. With leave of absence from the

(continued on page 9)

A Report of the Unified Sunday School Curriculum

Chaplain Francis L. Garrett, Pers J14

The Unified Sunday School Curriculum is now being utilized by sixty-six Protestant Sunday Schools in the Naval Establishment. This number represents a steady growth in the use of this Curriculum since its inception in 1954.

The first comprehensive report on these materials was recently made to the Armed Forces Chaplains Board by the Religious Education Committee of that Board and revealed that the Curriculum is steadily being improved both as to content and administration. The primary objective of this joint undertaking has been to provide consistent and unified Sunday School materials for pupils in the military environment whose religious education might otherwise be a haphazard, uncoordinated and repetitive experience.

The Unified Curriculum has now been in use for two years and this experience has made possible several improvements, most of which will be reflected in the 1957-58 brochure. Consistent efforts have been made to determine the objections which Service Sunday Schools were raising to the use of these materials.

CRITICISM RECOGNIZED

One of the most frequent criticisms has been that the materials require too much preparation time on the part of the teacher. This is a difficult problem to solve inasmuch as the trend in current religious education is toward better teachers and better teaching. This trend is clearly reflected in the materials published by the denominational publishing houses. Many of our Sunday Schools are meeting this problem by conducting more intensive teacher training conferences. The 1956-57 Curriculum includes additional materials which will assist teachers in effective lesson preparation. Even more leadership helps are to be included in the 1957-58 Curriculum.

A second criticism has been that the materials are not sufficiently doctrinal or Biblical in content. This is the most serious criticism offered and is, at the same time, the most difficult to correct. It must be remembered that the chaplain has the same responsibility to the pupils in his Sunday School which he has to the members of his Navy congregation, and to criticize the Unified Curriculum on doctrinal grounds is usually to criticize it on the basis that it does not represent a particular denominational theological position. The one guiding principle which has governed the committee in selecting materials has been to

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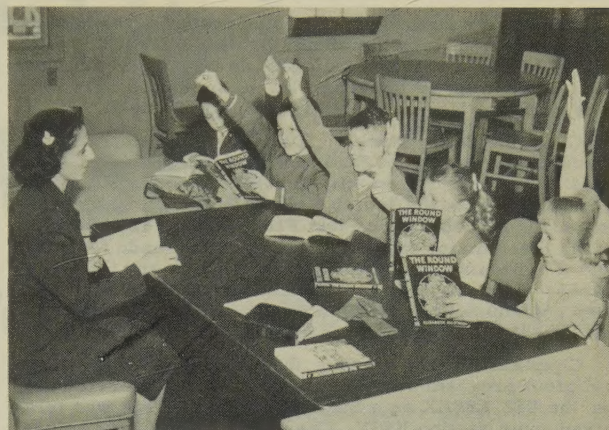
CATHOLIC SUNDAY SCHOOL AT MONTEREY

A Nursery Sunday School program for small children of Catholic personnel at the Naval Post-Graduate School and Naval Air Facility at Monterey, California, has been organized by Chaplain Michael J. MacInnes.

The Nursery Sunday School is for children from three to six years of age. They are divided into two groups according to age with two volunteer teachers present for each group.

In surveying the results of this program, Chaplain MacInnes concludes that the children are definitely having a learning experience. He says, "The five and six year olds are amazing their parents by the way they know their prayers, refer to incidents in the Old and New Testament, and ask questions about religious truths. Many parents themselves are boning up in order to answer the questions asked them."

The entire year's curriculum with outlines of each Sunday's topics have been mimeographed and Chaplain MacInnes invites any Catholic chaplain who may be interested in obtaining a copy to communicate directly with him at Monterey.



The United Protestant Sunday School Curriculum is put to good use by these enthusiastic young members of a class at U.S.N.A.S., Whidby Island. Student and teacher interest has been heightened with new materials.

select those which contain elements that are common to the great majority of Protestant denominations. It is obvious that this is a problem area which can never be completely resolved. However, a concentrated effort was made at the last meeting of the committee to select materials which contain more frequent Bible references. This change will be reflected in the 1957-58 Curriculum and it is hoped that this step will reduce the number of adverse criticisms.

The third criticism most frequently leveled at the Unified Curriculum has been that the materials for a given year have not been from the same publisher thus causing considerable confusion as the format of materials changes from quarter to quarter. This criticism was clearly justified and has been corrected. Beginning with the 1957-58 Curriculum all materials for a particular age group during the year will be from the same publishing house.

This first exhaustive survey and report on the Unified Sunday School Curriculum makes it exceedingly clear that the main objective of the program, which is to provide a Unified School Curriculum so that pupils moving from station may continue their Christian education in a consistent and orderly progression, is being only partially accomplished. This objective can never be attained so long as a large segment of chaplains and teachers refuse to implement the Curriculum.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS MUST BE MEASURED

The accomplishments of the Unified Curriculum must be measured both in terms of its acceptance by the chaplains and the benefits which it offers. It has provided chaplains with a ready-made program which is geared to the needs of military personnel and which contains the best materials now being published by the denominational publishing houses. This has resulted in a definite improvement in the quality of literature used by many of our Navy Sunday Schools. It has made many of our chaplains more aware of their religious education responsibility and to take a more active interest in all phases of Sunday School activities.

The 1957-58 brochure will be published in the late Spring and it is strongly recommended that all Chaplains having supervision of Navy Sunday Schools give this brochure careful study with a view toward utilizing the materials offered therein.

Churches and Synagogues Welcome the Fleet

Too often we have missed the opportunity to show the community what is done for our fighting men aboard ship in the area of religious welfare. So too, local churches have often missed opportunities to serve the fleet when it is in port. Not so, recently in San Francisco.

Chaplain G.L. Markle, District Chaplain, COM12, through the Council of Churches in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, as well as the Catholic Diocesan office and the Jewish Welfare Board made arrangements for welcoming the First Fleet through the churches of the three major faiths. Contacts were made for radio and TV broadcasts from the local studios and the newspapers were cooperative in publicizing the Divine service schedules aboard major ships and in local churches where chaplains were guest preachers.

Chaplain Markle reports that the chief feature of the religious program was the Protestant Divine Service held on the USS ESSEX on a Sunday morning. This was televised over station KPIX, Channel 5, one of the two best channels in the area. Dr. Robert E. Fitch, Dean of the Pacific School of Religion and former Navy Chaplain, was the guest minister aboard the ESSEX.

Other Protestant services included: Cruiser TOLEDO, host to the Rev. J. Stanley Bellinger of the Glide Memorial Methodist Church; Submarine Tender, NEREUS, host to the Rev. Luther M. Schliesser of the Church of Our Saviour; Cruiser BREMERTON, host to the Rev. Dallas L. Gladson of the First Christian Church of Oakland; Aircraft Carrier BOXER, host to Dr. Ronald K. Adams of the First Baptist Church of Oakland; and the Aircraft Carrier BON HOMME RICHARD was host to the Rev. Elmer W. Schmidt of the Montclair Church of Oakland.

Personnel of the United States First Fleet of Jewish faith were invited to attend religious services and recreational events sponsored by the Jewish Welfare Board. Brunch was served at the Jewish Community Center on Sunday morning.

Five Navy Chaplains took part in the services of San Francisco and Oakland churches during the Sunday.

Saturday and Sunday San Francisco and Oakland papers ran lengthy articles on that part that religion was playing in the visit of the First Fleet. The program was successful and worthy of repeat performances in other areas. However, Chaplain Markle stressed the importance of careful preparation. Chaplain C.J. Cover, Staff Chaplain, COMCRUDESPEC, visited the area and spent the week prior to the Fleet's visit in assisting the District Chaplain in arrangements and schedules. The shipboard television required many hours of preparation by Chaplain C.H. Swift of the ESSEX.

Character Education Films

The list of films produced to be used in conjunction with Character Education discussions is too long for inclusion here. These films are listed in the U.S. Navy Film Catalog, as well as in the individual Character Education handbooks used in each level of the program. However, two films deserve special mention here. "Minding Your Business" (MN 5321 H) was produced and distributed in the Fall of 1956. It illustrates the need for purposeful living and overall moral integrity. Whereas the majority of films used in this program deal, in each instance, with specific virtues or problems, the present film concerns itself with the broader area of overall moral living.

"How Strong the Chair" (MN 5321-I) is the title of a film on moral leadership. This film is currently in script form. Production and distribution are planned for mid-1957. The film is intended for use at the officer candidate and junior officer level.



FRAMING RELIGIOUS POSTERS

Chaplain J.A.S. Fisher, USS GENERAL J.C. BRECKINRIDGE, reports that the religious posters furnished by the Chaplains Division were mounted and framed adding to the attractiveness of the posters. Previously posters were placed loosely on the bulkheads. They were easily soiled and often removed when the bulkheads were scrubbed.

Army Opens Religious Retreat Center in Japan

The U.S. army has opened a religious retreat house in Japan for the use of members of the armed forces and of American civilians employed by the U.S. government and their dependents. It occupies an entire hotel establishment at Oiso, on Sagami bay 50 miles south of Tokyo, and has been named for Chaplain Emil J. Kapaun of Kansas, who died while a prisoner of war in Korea. A non-denominational program of meditation, prayer, study and guidance is being carried on under the direction of army chaplains.

Chaplains School in Inactive Status

The Chaplain's School at Newport has again closed its doors after graduating two classes in fiscal 1957. It is not anticipated that the School will re-open on a formal class basis until July 1957.

A combined class of chaplains coming to active duty and Ensigns Probationary (Chaplain Corps) convened in July and a second group of active duty chaplains formed a second class in October.

Those chaplains who come on active duty between now and next July will receive their indoctrination on a tutorial basis under the direction of the Senior Chaplain, Naval Schools Command, Newport, Rhode Island.

The Lead article in the Chaplains Bulletin this quarter on "Moral Leadership in a Militant World" was written by Chaplain John J. O'Connor, Assistant to the Chief of Chaplains for Character Guidance. Its purpose is to give a new summary of the program and, also, provide a concise statement to give to the public concerning the Navy's program in this field. Copies of the article will be reproduced for distribution by the Chaplains Division and the chaplains throughout the world as needed. --EDITOR

Moral Leadership in a Militant World

A Report on the Navy's Progress in Moral Leadership

In what someone has called "this jetomic age", the present becomes history so fast that even the future looks a bit ancient.

This means that a progress report becomes at best obsolescent even while being written, if not, indeed, altogether obsolete.

However, even nuclear fission leaves untouched the ancient and honorable practice of an "off-with-the-old-year-on-with-the-new" inventory. Hence this brief report, in the nature of an end of the year inventory. It outlines the steps taken to date, particularly those of more recent origin in the development of the Navy's program of moral leadership.

Much of what is said here will be found repetitive by some. Others, less familiar with the Navy's work to date, may find a review somewhat useful.

IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST

In May of 1951 the Secretary of Defense issued a memorandum which was to have very far-reaching consequences. In part, the memorandum read as follows:

"It is in the national interest that personnel serving in the armed forces be protected in the realization and development of moral, spiritual and religious values, consistent with the religious beliefs of the individuals concerned. To this end, it is the duty of commanding officers in every echelon to develop to the highest possible degree the conditions and influences calculated to promote the health, morals, and spiritual

values of the personnel under their command.

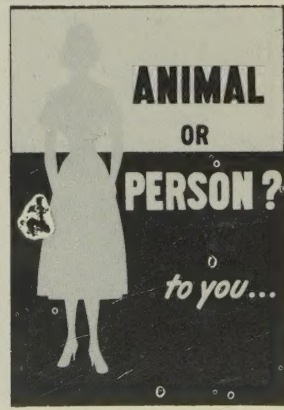
"The people of this country have made it plain to both houses of congress that they are determined that adequate effort be made both in military installations and in adjacent communities to safeguard the moral welfare of members of the armed forces. The department of defense sharing this determination, directs that increased efforts of commanding officers be directed to insure the accomplishment of this objective.

TRADITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Acting upon this memorandum, the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel and the Commandant of the Marine Corps jointly issued Bureau of Naval Personnel Instruction 1743.2, in April of 1953. This latter instruction is currently in effect. In brief, it reemphasizes the traditional responsibilities of military leaders to carry out to the fullest their duties of moral leadership.

The list of these duties is long. Originally expressed in general terms in the very first regulation governing the Navy of the thirteen Colonies, the duties have multiplied with the multiplication of personnel, the complexities of modern living, the demands of a high-powered world. But the basic responsibility remains the same. It is the responsibility of the military leader for the total welfare of those placed in his care by the people of America.

It is the conviction of Naval authorities in the highest echelons that moral leadership is basic to all leadership. This means that commissioned officers and petty officers can fulfill their responsibilities of leadership only when



primary stress is given to conformity with the highest moral standards.

To fulfill their Naval mission, commissioned officers and petty officers are directed to conduct themselves at all times as a model of these standards, and to demand such conduct of their subordinates.

PROTECTION OF MORAL STANDARDS

The Bureau of Naval Personnel Inst. alluded to above formally outlines a program for the protection and development of moral standards and for what has come to be called character education. This program is rooted deep in the constitutional tradition of the United States, in Navy Regulations and traditions.

Where this program has been fully implemented, excellent results have followed. Men and women of the Naval service have profited greatly, the Naval service itself has been strengthened, morale has been significantly improved, certain grave problems have been mitigated, and the reputation of the nation and of the Naval service has been enhanced.

Many commanding officers and others in the Naval Establishment today are devoting considerable time and attention to implementing this program in all echelons, in order to carry out effectively the highest traditions of moral leadership.

CHARACTER EDUCATION

Of special importance in this mission is the carrying out of a group instructional program of character education. This program is being given priority consideration in many commands. Though concerned with the education of character, and with basic moral, spiritual and religious principles, it is not a "chaplains program". It is a recognized command responsibility, in which chaplains are key advisers.

Group instructions in moral leadership are designed to be given in systematic fashion, customarily taking the form of guided-discussions, intended to reach all hands as an integral part of the Navy's training.

Together with group instruction, it is recognized that there must be continued and concerted effort to effect wholesome influences and a good moral climate. It is obvious that continuing efforts are necessary to exclude unwholesome and immoral influences from every phase of Navy life. This means that only printed materials, various forms of entertainment and similar materials or activities conforming to established moral standards must be selected for use in the Naval Establishment. Practices which of their very nature contribute to moral delinquency must not be countenanced, either by overt approval or by tacit permission.

The following paragraphs provide brief descriptions of recent developments in the Navy's effort to reach all hands through a group instructional program of character education. This program is intended to meet the new recruit upon his entrance into military life, and to contin-

ue to help meet his needs throughout his entire military career.

INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM

For this reason, the instructional program must vary to meet the Navy man at each phase of his career. Hence, he engages in one series of instructions while a recruit, another while in technical training schools, yet another while aboard ship, again while stationed ashore in continental United States, still another if stationed in the Far East, and so on. The diversity of instruction is necessary because the man is growing physically and emotionally, is meeting constantly new situations, finds himself in varying cultures and environments, each with its own peculiar problems, is given new and more important responsibilities as he progresses. Only by devising instructional programs suited to each of these circumstances can the Navy meet the man where he finds himself at any given time.

The same moral standards are obligatory for the downy-cheeked teenager in a brand new seaman's uniform and the grizzled chief of twenty-five years service, it is true. But it is equally true that an instructional program centered upon such standards must be presented differently to each.

RECRUIT TRAINING

Currently, six class hours are given to character education instructions in the Recruit Training curriculum. In its present form this program has been in effect for approximately six years. Hundreds of thousands of men have participated.

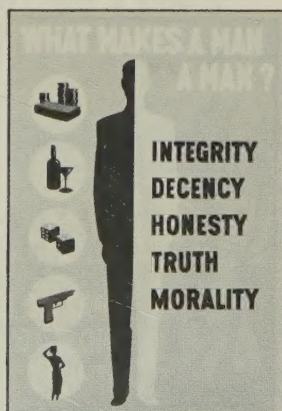
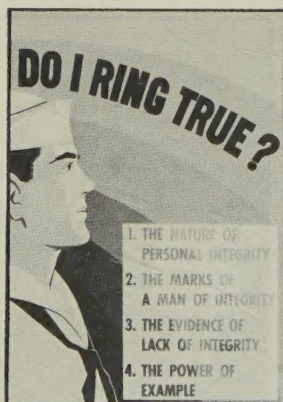
However, two factors have suggested the feasibility of a complete restudy and revision of the materials and educational methods used in the Recruit Training Program. One: no materials have been fully "spelled out" or standardized to date. Instructors have been working from basic outlines, with consequent possibilities of very considerable differences in their presentations. Two: as the Navy has gained experience it has developed more advanced educational methods. Restudy should reveal the means of incorporating such methods into the Recruit Training Program.

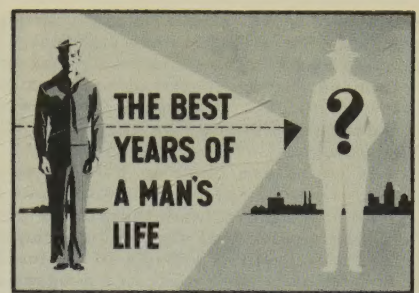
The foundation has been laid for this study and potential revision, which will provide new, "spelled out" standardized materials and methods. A project team has been assigned. The project itself is scheduled for 15 January 1957 until completion. Careful consideration is being given the program in effect for women recruits, at the same time.

In the meanwhile, the Recruit Training Program continues, using the outline materials mentioned above. The content of the present instructional series is pictured here.

SERVICE SCHOOLS

A large number of personnel, at some time or another, go to Service School Commands and Advanced Training





Schools to pursue the technical skills necessary in the modern Navy. The program of advanced training is being "stepped up" at the present time. The instructional series currently in use in each of these schools, as an integral part of the training course, is entitled "Our Moral and Spiritual Growth Here and Now".

This series was prepared at the Naval Training Center, Naval Schools Command, Bainbridge, Maryland. It brings into clear focus the intrinsic worth of the human person, and presents the concept of personal growth in daily living. It consists of a series of ten discussions offering moral and spiritual considerations designed to motivate the individual toward self-betterment in all relationships of his environment.

At the Service School level, personnel are particularly active in participating in these instructions, the majority of which are presented in guided-discussion form.

FORCES AFLOAT

For instruction of all sea-going personnel, the Navy has developed and standardized a "forces afloat" series of guided-discussion group instructions. This series was prepared during 1953 and 1954, being finally published in the Spring of 1955. It has been in use, therefore, for approximately one year, to date.

Worked out for use in a four-year cycle - a normal "hitch" - it is intended that each man participate in a minimum of five guided-discussions each year. The general title of the four year series is "Because of You".

Developed at sea, under shipboard operations, and in various foreign ports, this series concerns itself with the significance and responsibilities of human persons, and faces realistically the problems of seafaring men. Moral principles are applied in concrete, highly practical situations of every-day living. The materials used are illustrated here.

FAR EAST

During recent years a very considerable number of Naval personnel have rotated to and from duty in the Far

East. Circumstances peculiar to duty of this nature made it particularly important that a group instructional program be devised specifically for personnel stationed in these areas. Accordingly, materials were developed in the Far East itself, so that, once again, "on the spot" needs would be met realistically. This was likewise accomplished during 1953 and 1954.

Published in the Spring of 1955, under the general title "My Life In The Far East", this series contains twelve lectures and discussion-point outlines for use by the instructor. It is intended that all personnel serving in Far East Commands participate in this program during a normal tour of duty. The pictures below illustrate the content of this series.

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

Naturally, the greater number of personnel spend some time during their Naval career within the continental limits of the United States, on shore duty. It is intended that personnel, while at such stateside duty stations, participate in a series of guided-discussions generally entitled "This is My Life".

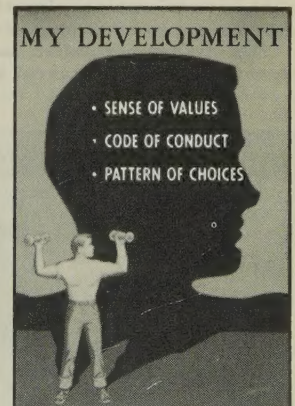
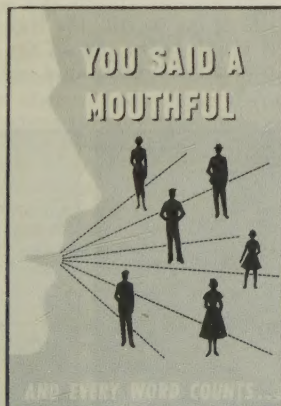
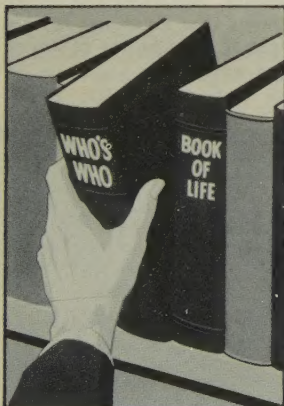
The latter is a one-year series of five discussions. It, too, was developed during 1953 and 1954, being published in the early fall of 1956. Its central theme is the innate and acquired spiritual needs which arise from man's nature, requiring attention and decision. Materials used in this series are illustrated here.

OFFICER TRAINEES

A program of moral leadership must be particularly active at the officer training level.

Accordingly, during 1955 and 1956, a carefully developed instructional program was prepared and implemented at a major officer training center, Officer Candidate School, Newport, Rhode Island.

Six hours of a highly intensified curriculum are devoted exclusively to the principles of moral leadership. Two of these hours are informative lectures in the traditions of moral leadership in the Navy, and the specific responsibilities of the officer in carrying out the program for the



protection of moral standards and character education as outlined in Navy Regulations and Instructions. Strong emphasis is given the moral, spiritual and religious values inherent in the constitutional tradition of America, in view of the fact that every officer swears to support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, domestic or foreign.

Four hours are given to guided group discussion of typical, practical and concrete situations demanding moral decision and moral leadership on the part of the officer.

It is anticipated that similar programs will be effected in all officer training schools in the future. Many commanding officers have conducted programs in moral leadership among the officers of their own command.

RETRAINING COMMANDS

Unfortunately, a certain percentage of Naval personnel become involved in violations of law. When such violations warrant, by nature of frequency or seriousness, such personnel may be confined in "brigs", or detention barracks, or in retraining commands.

It is quite possible for the majority of these personnel to return to honorable active duty following their confinement. To help them do so, to reorient their attitudes, where necessary, and to assist in such rehabilitation that, once returned to active duty, men may complete a worthwhile tour of serving their country, a program is being developed for use in retraining commands.

Research and experimentation in this program were begun in the U. S. Naval Retraining Command, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, during 1955 and 1956. It is anticipated that experimentation and further developmental work will continue until a fully satisfactory program is prepared and implemented.

Personnel who must return to civilian life directly from retraining commands are not forgotten. The program being developed will likewise assist in rehabilitation helpful to these personnel.

One phase of the project has been published in experimental form, under the general title "The Man Within". This publication is primarily intended as background reading and orientation for those assigned to work with retrainees.

CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

Implementation of the instructional program of character education has demanded a full-time internal educational program in its own right. Representatives of the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel have conducted a great number of seminars and conferences for commissioned officers and petty officers and other authorities in the Naval Establishment.

These meetings have centered upon exposition of the philosophy and objectives of the program, the materials available, the teaching methods most apt for particular situations, and the mechanics of implementing the program in given commands. These conferences and seminars have taken place almost literally all over the world, and continue to be conducted at the present time.

The civilian population has likewise called upon Navy representatives to present the concepts and methods of

this program on countless occasions. Parents and teachers, religious leaders, industrialists, businessmen and professional men of many varied fields have sought information on the program, have read the materials published, have requested that Navy representatives give them sample demonstrations. A large number of civilians have visited Naval installations to audit instructions.

One of the more unusual occasions for presenting the concepts of this program to interested persons was that provided in the first, historic conference of NATO Navy chaplains, during August of 1956.

Held at the Hague, the conference included chaplain and line officer representatives of twelve of the nations of NATO. One full day of the conference was devoted to a presentation of the United States Navy's program for the protection of moral standards and character education. Following the presentation made by the United States representatives, the entire conference discussed the program in detail. A large number immediately requested copies of published materials, to be studied with an eye to possible use in their own Navies.

In this regard it is interesting to note that several Navies, including that of Japan, are already using materials prepared by the Navy of the United States.

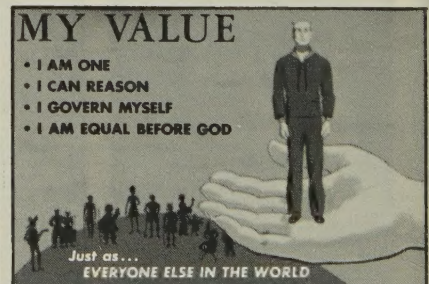
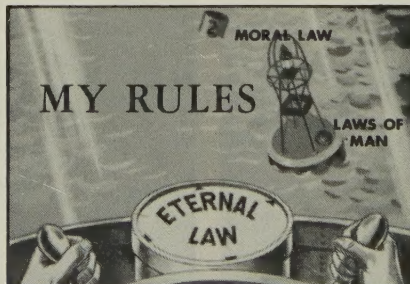
ONLY A BEGINNING

What is described here is of course only a beginning. Many plans are being evolved to insure the broadening and deepening of the program. New series of materials will be developed, following extensive research, to help meet needs of personnel in every phase of their careers. New educational methods and teaching devices will be brought into play as these are proved, by careful experimentation, to be more effective.

At the same time, increased attention is being given to the many environmental influences affecting character, attitudes and the general welfare of personnel and their families. The Navy is well aware that no instructional program is adequate unless careful consideration is given all other phases of Naval life influencing the moral, spiritual and religious growth and development of personnel.

Naturally, one of the Navy's major concerns is to see that a full-fledged religious program is implemented throughout the Naval Establishment. Religious ministrations to personnel will always be of paramount importance and the primary duty of all chaplains. The Character Education Program is in no wise intended as a substitute for religion, nor is it intended that chaplains should be diverted from giving adequate time to their formal religious duties. The Character Education Program supports and fosters a realization of religious values, consistent with the religious beliefs of individuals.

The Navy is serious about its mission of moral leadership. The good of the individual, the Navy and the nation demand such concern. Amid thousands of tasks, highly complex and technical, despite its grave responsibilities for the military security of America and the role it must play in the economic, military and political life of the world, the Navy knows that first and foremost it must carry out in the highest degree its mission of moral leadership in a militant world.





"I was sick and ye visited me." At left Chaplain J.H. Schilling comforts the sick. Center picture - Navy Nurse LT E.L. Moseley and Chaplain C. Frazier admiring baby Paul Alan Ude, son of Chaplain and Mrs. Willis P. Ude at the Hospital, USNTC, Bainbridge, Md. "Loneliness and fear can be assuaged" - At right, Chaplain A.L. Nelson visits the bedside of a sick patient aboard the USS LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

The Ministry of the Hospital Chaplain

By Chaplain B.S. Powers

Assignment of a chaplain to a Naval Hospital is the beginning of a challenge.

At the Hospital we are chaplains first, last and always. We are the representatives of God, and as such we are always in demand: our patients need us, our staff need us and their friends and relatives need us.

In fact, our ministry is divided into these three distinct parts: patient centered, staff centered, and "friend or relative" centered. We must play a part in each, and no two are alike, although they do overlap each other and have elements of similarity.

Patient Centered Ministry

In our patient centered ministry we must do a lot of foot work. We must go to the patients--the ones who need us most are the ones who are bedfast, the serious, the critical and the slow convalescent patients like those on orthopedic or neurosurgical service. With these our ministry is pretty well cut out for us. They are helpless, down and out, and they leave it up to us. We must be able to face their suffering and even forthcoming death with perfect calmness and talk to them about it and reassure them that God will not let them down now. Here is where we must be a servant of man and the representative of God.

Our patients who are not critical or terminal will also make many demands upon our time. For they have had long hours to think, to watch other patients come and go--even die--and they begin to realize that God has been good to them. Of course they have always known that there was a God, but they weren't anxious to know Him; now it is different, and we must be the teacher. They want to know and this is our golden opportunity; if we fail now we may never have the chance again to teach them.

For the most part, then, we must go to our patients. They can not come to us. Those that can come to us are not around very long, but are soon sent back to duty. When they call for us we are expected to be by their side

immediately. They know only their own problems and those of others do not concern them.

The quickest way to let them down is to delay too long. But there are certain times when it is best to send word that we can not make it for a couple of days. In dealing with neurotic individuals, this sometimes has therapeutic value.

Before we go to the patient it is always wise to find out from the ward doctor or nurse what is wrong with the patient and what has been done and what is his prognosis. This is where it is most helpful to be able to read their charts. We will then be able to answer questions put to us without violating the confidences, the statements and the treatment of the doctor.

Always remember we are one member of the team working for the complete restoration to health of Soul, Body and Mind. We must not treat one to the detriment of the other.

Here's a word of caution. We should not give the patient or the staff the idea that we are in a hurry. If we are pressed for time because of an emergency, the staff will know and understand. The patients will also know what is the cause if the emergency is on their ward; if not, we should by all means avoid the ward until we have taken care of the emergency.

When a patient gets the feeling that we are in a hurry he won't bother us; he does not want to take up our time, and our opportunity may be lost. Our time must be the patient's time, we are always on call and expected to go whenever we are needed.

In visiting with the patients it is not always necessary to go in and sit down with them. I have an unwritten rule that I do not sit down in the patient's room. I prefer to stand--that way it is easier to observe the reaction of the patient and it serves to warn me when it is time to go. Often, especially true with long time patients, all that is required or expected is to stick our head in their room with a cheery "Hello," a wave of the hand and go on. Then stop in to chat once or twice a week.

Staff Centered Ministry

Our ministry to the staff is largely a "by-product" ministry. The nurses and corpsmen know and swear by

When Chaplain Bashford S. Power was on duty at the Naval hospital in Portsmouth, Va., he summarized the hospital chaplain's duty.

(continued on page 13)

(continued from page 3)

Seminary where he was a professor, he came on active duty in 1941 to be stationed at the District in San Francisco.

A RENOWNED HISTORIAN

The compilation of the Chaplain Corps History was only one of the many duties Chaplain Drury was devoted to. His teaching demands at the Seminary would have taxed the time and ability of any one man. However, books were written, such as Henry Harmon, Marcus Whitman, and Elkanah and Mary Walker all concerning California and Western history. He did many pamphlets and addresses on historical lore of the West. Greatly credited to him was the establishment and settlement of Navy Chaplain Walter Colton's place in California history which culminated in the dedication of Colton Hall at Monterey in 1955.

RECOGNITIONS

There are many more things to be said about the accomplishments and qualities of Clifford Drury which cannot be included in this short account. About his contribution to American History by his work on the Chaplain Corps History many tributes have been paid. Almost every library in the United States has a set of the four volumes on hand for research. The Library of Congress requested a set and reports that constant reference to it is made. It is invaluable for the work of the Chaplain Corps itself. Several other government agencies are currently using it as a prototype for the development of their own history. Its very publication was one of the first in the Navy to fulfill the original order to establish and accomplish an historical account of each Corps.

Captain Walter A. Mahler wrote of it in 1952: "This is truly a magnificent piece of work, indicating many months of backbreaking labor, exact research and constant checking and rechecking. It will stand as a monument to the Chaplain Corps in all the years to come." Kenneth Corley, President of Colonial Williamsburg in 1951 said about Volume I of the Chaplain History: "It is certainly a superb account of one of the vital and outstanding phases of our recent history and I am indeed proud to have this volume in my library."

ACCURACY

The ability to recount accurately and vividly is well shown by this story which Chaplain Drury has told on himself. Of course he never intended it for publication, but we take the liberty of using it as we recall he told it.

AS HE TOLD IT

In the fall of 1955, following my return from Wash-



The Rev. Emanuel Catty from the Eglise de Saint Antoine of Terras, Sainville (Martinique), celebrating the Mass aboard the USS ORION (AS-18).

ington, D.C. where I had spent a month working on the history of the Chaplain Corps, I was invited to speak to a civilian service club of about sixty men at Kentfield, Marin County, California. I decided that I would give some of the history I had been writing concerning the work of Navy chaplains who served with the Marines in Korea during 1950-53. Before launching into my speech, I laughingly inquired as to whether or not any of those present had seen service in Korea. No one had. I then explained that I would be free of any inhibitions in giving my speech - there would be none to check up on the accuracy of my remarks.

During the course of my speech, three men entered the room and took seats in the rear. I noted their entrance but forgot it almost at once as I was absorbed in the story I was telling them. In the course of the speech I told of the bitter withdrawal of the 1st Marine Division from Yudam-ni, the most northern point reached by the Marines in their march toward the Yalu border in November 1950. On the night of 27-28 November, a heavy force of Communists began its attack and the Marines, numbering some 15,000, found it necessary to withdraw to the coast. The weather was bitterly cold with the temperature dipping to below zero during the nights. The withdrawal began 30 November.

The return trip was a bitter experience. South of Kotori, the withdrawing column of Marines found that an essential bridge leading down from a 4,000 foot summit had been destroyed. The road at that point could not be by-passed. On one side was a high mountain, on the other a deep canyon. The road was like a shelf on the side of a cliff. The yawning gap once spanned by a bridge blocked any further advance. By radio word was sent asking for an air-drop of Treadway bridge sections, which weighed about 2,500 pounds each. The first of these sections which were flown in and dropped were so seriously bent when they hit the frozen earth that they could not be used. Word was radioed out again asking the Marine flyers to use large parachutes on the steel. A successful air-drop was made in 7 December when parachutes were used. The bridge was built by 9 December and the whole column escaped the enemy's trap.

After telling this story, one of the three men, who entered during the course of my speech, came up to me and stretching out his right hand said: "I want to shake the hand of one who has been to Yudam-ni."

Somewhat taken aback by this, I hastily replied: "I have never been to Yudam-ni." "Well," the man replied, you talked as though you had."

"What do you know about this campaign?" I asked.

"I was one of the participants."

"Well," I asked rather hesitatingly, "was my account correct?"

"Absolutely", he answered. "I was especially interested in what you had to say about the Marine aviators flying in those steel beams for the bridge."

"Why?" I asked.

"I was one of the flyers who made the successful air-drop." THIS IS A SMALL WORLD

MORE RECOGNITION

About the Chaplain Corps History undertaken by Chaplain Drury an appraisal was carried in the University of Chicago's book reviews (Dec 1948): "... The Chaplains Division of the Bureau of Naval Personnel is to be commended for that self-consciousness which prompts the recording of such a history and for that insight that led them to engage a competent church historian to open up this hitherto untouched area of American Church History."

DECISION MADE

Chaplain Drury himself had this to say after he made the decision to complete his work on the project he began. "Since the date of my retirement comes in the fall of 1957,

I feel it is best for me to bring my participation in this project to an end. I feel I have been most fortunate during the past twelve years to have been able to serve as Historian of the Chaplain Corps. My Relief has been selected and I have worked with him for several weeks for the past two summers. I have the fullest confidence in his ability to carry on. I wish again to express my deep appreciation of the many courtesies which the Chiefs of Chaplains have extended to me in this work. I have been given every opportunity to develop this project along the lines which seemed best to me. I have welcomed the helpful suggestions and criticisms which have come. Always have I received the cordial cooperation of all in the Chief's office whose help or advice I have solicited. I wish to express my deep appreciation for this invaluable help. Without their continual attention to this project during most of the years when I have been away, our objectives could not have been achieved.

I count it one of the great privileges of my life to have had a part in this work which, I trust, will be a continuing project of the Chaplains Division."

TRIBUTE

In tribute to Chaplain Drury, Chief of Chaplains, RADM Edward B. Harp, Jr., said: "The magnificent work accomplished by Chaplain Drury in the four volumes of the Chaplain Corps History indicates years of backbreaking labor, exact research and constant rechecking. I am consumed with admiration for the amount of detail and research which went into the compilation of the story. I predict a long and well-thumbed life for the History and its subsequent volumes. It will be quoted and requoted in all the years to come. This work has made a lasting niche in the memories of all chaplains, religious institutions and American history, past and present."



RELIGIOUS TITLES CONFERRED UPON TWO UNITED STATES NAVY CHAPLAINS

The title of Very Reverend Archimandrite was conferred upon LT N. S. Karras, CHC, USN and the title of Reverend Ekonomos was conferred upon LT George Paulson, CHC, USN at Divine Liturgy services held at Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox church, 4115 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. on Wednesday, October 3, 1956 by His Grace Ezekiel, Bishop of the Midwest Diocese. These titles are bestowed upon clergymen of the Greek Orthodox faith for outstanding services rendered. The chaplains were attending the 13th Biennial Clergy-Lay congress of the Greek Archdiocese of North and South America, meeting at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D. C. This is the highest administrative and deliberative body on secular matters of the Greek Orthodox church in the Western Hemisphere.

Change In Chaplains Division

LCDR W. W. PARKINSON, CHC, USNR has relieved LCDR CALVIN H. ELLIOTT, CHC, USN, as Head, Ecclesiastical Relations Branch. Chaplain Elliott will assume duty as chaplain of the USS Northampton.

Chaplain to Antarctica

Chaplains John Zoller and Leon S. Darkowski are enroute to Antarctica with the U. S. Naval Construction Battalion (Special) after a period of preparation for the duty at Davisville, Rhode Island. Scientists and naval personnel have been fitted with cold weather gear to withstand temperature drops to 80 degrees below zero. Final briefings have taken place.

Chaplains Zoller and Darkowski will relieve Chaplains John C. Condit and Peter Bol. The Chief of Chaplains will call for volunteers to the Antarctica again next Spring.

Marines Meet the Master

This was the title for four religious retreats for Camp Pendleton Marines at the Armed Services YMCA, Camp Davidson, California. The Protestant Chaplains at Pendleton arranged these four retreats plus a similar one for Marine families.

The facilities of the Camp, high in the mountains and seventy miles from Camp Pendleton were ideally suited for the purpose. An excellent lodge with a splendid dining room and kitchen, a dormitory, eighteen cabins or wooden-floored tents, a swimming pool, and equipment for most athletics assured relaxation and recreation for the minds and bodies of men and their families. The program developed by the chaplains provided stimulus and exercise for the souls of those in attendance.

Two hundred and seven Marines and eleven chaplains participated in the retreats for these men. Of the total number attending the camps, one hundred and two men made personal pledges to God; eighteen acknowledged Christ as Saviour, and eighty-four men rededicated themselves to Him. Many others were encouraged in the faith they had already.

FAMILY CAMP

Forty-one people with three Pendleton chaplains participated in the Labor Day Camp for families. The theme, "The Household of God", was designed to deepen the spiritual life of the chapel families in attendance. Baby sitting was provided for the infants and playground supervision was offered the boys and girls while the parents engaged in religious activities.

Chaplain A. L. Dominy, Assistant Division Chaplain, in reviewing the Camp program stated that "a highlight of all the retreats was a candlelight communion service held at an Inspiration Point some distance from the Lodge. When the service was concluded, the participants walked with their lighted candles single-file along the forest trail in silence to the lodge. It was a dramatic and sacred experience."

RESULTS EVIDENT

The Protestant Chaplains at Pendleton feel that the retreats have assisted the Character Education as well as the religious program of the Chaplain Corps. Church attendance increased, several men have been baptized, Bible study groups were stimulated, and plans initiated to establish grace before meals in the mess halls.

THE FUTURE PLANS

The Camp Pendleton chaplains hope to conduct winter camps this year. They heartily recommend such a program for other commands.

CLERGY, DOCTORS and HEALTH

A new idea in hospital services and procedure was initiated at the US Naval Hospital at Corona, Calif. Essentially it was an experiment in education for the mutual benefit of the doctor, the minister, and the patient. From the reported reaction it proved to be a valuable experience for all concerned.

The germ of the idea possessed the hospital's commanding officer, Captain Julian Love, MC. He felt a need for a seminar designed to give to members of the clergy a fuller medical background and insight. The idea was discussed with the chaplains of the hospital. They agreed that the project was pregnant with value; Chaplain H.A. Porter, LCDR, senior chaplain, then made preliminary inquiries among the local clergy concerning their interest. From all quarters the response was enthusiastic.

The hospital then obtained permission from Com 11 approving the project and the pastoral counseling seminar, "We Work Together" was launched. Clergy in the Corona-Riverside area were invited to attend.

DETAILED PREPARATION-

The Commanding Officer pointed out that the formulation of the agenda as well as the numerous details of the seminar were prepared mainly by Chaplain Porter to whom the success of the conference is credited. Assistance from the Roman Catholic Chaplain, LCDR S.A. Mroczka, with guidance and modification of the agenda from Captain Love, rounded out the preparing personnel.

The plan called for three all-day meetings to be held on May 8, 15, and 22 at the Naval Hospital. The attendance actually averaged 48 clergymen. 56 were registered.

Besides members of the hospital staff, several others were invited to speak. These were Dr. Howard Bierman of the staff of the City of Hope Medical Center, Duarte; Msgr Matthew Thompson of St. Edwards Roman Catholic Church; Rev. S.W. Graf of the Congregational Church; Rev Earl Robertson of the First Baptist Church of Corona; Chaplain Miles Renear of the Metropolitan State Hospital, Norwalk; and Rabbi M.A. Robinson of Pomona, Calif.

THE SESSIONS

Dr. Bierman pointed out at the first session that there is always some hope to give a patient. He mentioned that the family should always be informed of the treatment that will be given and that every doctor and minister must establish and keep support with the patient. Ministers should know the doctors of the community as they know their own congregation.

One of the local newspapers covering the seminar brought out this aspect of the discussions. When a person is ill, his entire thinking changes. The things that happen in the outside world have little or no meaning for him. His thoughts turn inward toward his illness. He may become self-centered, despondent, bitter, dejected. The power of the mind over the body is both strong and mysterious. Often a man's mental attitude hampers his recovery. And often a clergyman can change a patient's mental attitude.

Other subjects treated were "The Mentally Disturbed Patient" by Dr. J.G. Maines, and, "Factors to Consider in the Minister's Call on the Sick" by Dr. R.D. Ross and Chaplain Porter. At the second session discussion of the work of the doctor and minister, the clergyman and nurse relationships were brought up. The final meeting covered the patient's own family as related to his own recovery. The treatment by doctor and clergyman of the mother and her newborn baby, and "Children in a Serious Condition" were explored.

Throughout the series of meetings there were discussion periods following the main presentation. The mod-



Chaplain Koenig, the Catholic Chaplain aboard the Hospital Ship Consolation, ministers to members of the ship's staff.

erator for these was Chaplain Porter. The final subject was, "When Death Comes." Within this session it was said in part that when a man is facing death, it is the time when the mind and spirit most need help. The man needs someone to lean on. He needs love.

MORE CONFERENCES NEEDED

The results of the conference were such that the Corona Hospital recommends that seminars of this nature should be held in other Naval hospitals and installations. Better cooperation between the ministry and the medical profession can only result in betterment for the patient, the clergyman, and the medical officer.

(continued from page 8)

their doctors, not for what the doctor has done to or for them, but for what they have seen the doctor do for the patients. How the surgeon operates is what counts. So it is with us chaplains, by and large; the staff know us by watching us work with and for the patients. How willingly we give of ourself or them is what they watch for.

The more we give the more they will call for and on us. We may never have the opportunity to do anything for the staff member, but when we do it for one of their patients we have done it unto them. They will swear by us when they see in us the Christ whom we serve.

Our hospital staff is proud of their professional work, just as we are proud of ours, and it is a compliment to ask them questions. The surgeon does not mind if we watch him operate, if we are truly interested. He enjoys answering questions about his work, the way to do it is to ask questions about one of his patients. It is wise to learn the doctors' language so that we may understand them better, but above all genuinely interested in their work, and don't be afraid to ask them questions.

Pay compliments to the staff when it is due them, especially after a hard night, a busy day, or a trying experience. Remember they also have feelings and emotions, and it is no easier for them to stand by while a patient dies, than it is for us. We can be of great help to them at this point, with a kind word, and expression of our mutual sincere sympathy or a word of praise. This is especially true with the younger staff members.

Family-And-Friend-Centered Ministry

We have a great opportunity to serve the family and friends of our patients and staff, especially those who have a loved one on the serious or critical list, or those who have lost a loved one. It is here that we can be of the greatest help to them. We must be firm, frank, but understanding. We must remember that there are many questions about which no one knows the answer. Many mysteries of life which have no answer as yet. These we must be frank to admit.

Religious and Patriotic Days Observed During 1957

JANUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

- 1 Jan: (Tuesday) New Year's Day. Feast of the Circumcision. Holy Day of obligation for Catholics.
 6 Jan: Epiphany
 27 Jan: Youth Week (to 3 Feb)
 3 Feb: Four Chaplains Memorial Day
 10 Feb: Race Relations Sunday and Lincoln's Birthday
 17 Feb: Brotherhood Week (to 24 Feb)
 6 Mar: Ash Wednesday. Beginning Lent. Season of renewal by spiritual discipline. Abstinence from meat for all Catholics.

JULY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

FEBRUARY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28		

- 17 Mar: Jewish Feast of Purim
 25 Mar: The Annunciation
 16 Apr: Jewish Passover (begins Sundown 15 Apr and ends 23 Apr)
 14 Apr: Palm Sunday and Holy Week
 18 Apr: Maundy Thursday
 19 Apr: Good Friday. Abstinence from meat for all Catholic Personnel until noon on Holy Saturday.

AUGUST

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

MARCH

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

- 21 Apr: Easter Day
 21 Apr: Orthodox Easter
 5 May: National Family Week (to 12 May)
 12 May: Mother's Day. Festival of the Christian Home
 18 May: Armed Forces Day (third Saturday in May)
 30 May: Ascension Day. Holy Day of Obligation for Catholics
 30 May: Memorial or Decoration Day
 5 Jun: Jewish Feast of Weeks
 9 Jun: Whitsunday (Pentecost) Season of the Holy Spirit
 9 Jun: Children's Sunday
 16 Jun: Trinity Sunday (First Sunday after Pentecost)
 16 Jun: Father's Day
 4 Jul: (Thursday) Independence Day
 6 Aug: Jewish Fast Day, Tisheah Beab
 6 Aug: The Transfiguration
 15 Aug: Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Holy Day of Obligation for Catholic Personnel

SEPTEMBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

APRIL

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

- 2 Sep: (Monday) Labor Day
 25 Sep: Jewish Eve of New Year 5718 (Sundown)
 26 Sep: Jewish New Year, first day, Rosh Hashanah
 29 Sep: Christian Education Week (to 6 Oct)
 5 Oct: Jewish Day of Atonement, Yom Kippur (begins sundown)
 6 Oct: World Wide Communion Sunday
 12 Oct: Columbus Day
 20 Oct: Laymen's Sunday
 24 Oct: United Nations Day
 27 Oct: Reformation Sunday; Christ the King
 1 Nov: (Thursday) All Saints Day. Holy Day of Obligation for Catholic Personnel

OCTOBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

MAY

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

- 2 Nov: All Souls Day
 11 Nov: Veterans Day
 28 Nov: Thanksgiving Day
 28 Nov: 182nd Anniversary of the Navy Chaplain Corps (use Sunday 1 Dec)
 1 Dec: First Sunday in Advent
 8 Dec: The Immaculate Conception; Holy Day of Obligation for Catholics
 8 Dec: Universal Bible Sunday
 24 Dec: Vigil of Christmas. Abstinence from meat for Catholic Personnel
 25 Dec: (Wednesday) Christmas Day. Holy day of obligation for Catholic Personnel
 Dec: Watch Night; New Year's Eve

NOVEMBER

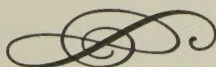
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

JUNE

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

DECEMBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



Religious and Ethnic Days Observed During 1957

